The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by The Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers, week, 25 cents; subscription by mail (prepaid), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address The Commercial, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Sci. entific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS—One copy, one year (52 numbers), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can there be a deviation from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1871. NO. 183.

FIRST EDITION.

CIVIL WAR.

Fierce Fighting at Neuilly.

The Nationals Retreating.

The Arc du Triomphe Destroyed.

Communists Still Hold Asnieres

Dombrowski Reports Communist Successes.

The Commune to Retire from Office.

Cannonade Kept Up—Arc du Triomphe Destroyed—Concentration of Assembly Troops.

PARIS, April 20, Evening.—A cannonade has mingled with the fire of infantryfire and musketry all day at Courbevoi, Porte Maillot, Puteaux, Asnieres and Levallers.

The ironclad railroad cars are operating actively. Barricades and trenches are in course of construction inside of Paris.

The *Rovoil* newspaper denies that the Versailles forces are masters of of the bridge crossing the Seine from Asnieres to Clichy.

The concentration of the troops of the Assembly is continuing.

LONDON, April 20.—A special dispatch to the London Telegraph says that the Arc du Triomphe has been destroyed by the force of the batteries of the Versailles army.

Two guns were captured by the Versailles troops in the battle at Asnieres on the 18th.

A reinforcement of 20,000 men from the army of the Loire, under command of General Ducrot, is expected at Asnieres.

VERSAILLES, April 20.—A circular has been issued by President Thiers, announcing the capture of Asnieres, and asserts that it is the key to Courbevoi. Mr. Thiers also says that the insurgent losses in the fight at Asnieres were very heavy.

Cowardice of the Nationals—Carousing in the Midst of the Wounded—Englishmen Insulted —Fierce Fighting—Neuilly.

NEW YORK, April 20.—A dispatch dated Paris, Tuesday night, says: In the affair at Asnieres yesterday the Two Hundred and Twenty-eighth battalion of the National Guard retreated inside the porte, crying, "All is lost." The people charge the Nationals with cowardice, and a hot fight ensued between the civil and military adherents of the Commune.

Levallois presents a horrible spectacle, the Nationals are carousing and drinking, mingling in the street fighting. It is strange the Government did not follow up the attack; they must have succeeded.

At Neuilly a body of gunners are in the church, entrenched for the last eight days, and in spite of a withering fire they still held out.

The news of the repulse at Asnieres yesterday caused great excitement in Paris.

Englishmen in the restaurants near the Invalides have been grossly insulted for not bearing arms.

Shells fell yesterday in Fanbourg St. Honore.

The Communists are throwing up earthworks in front of Fort Vanvres, and the Government troops are doing the same opposite Paris.

All night shells were falling in Rue des Ternes.

A special dispatch from Versailles on Tuesday afternoon says that the Government troops have encamped in the wood of St. Cloud, and ten thousand more are quartered at Boulogne. Reinforcements have been from the Puteaux and Douy. Great damage has been inflicted. The road to St. Denis is crowded with people flocking to the city, and they expect soon to being greater than expected.

A shell fell on General Dombrowsky's house yesterday. He and a staff officer were in bed, but neither were injured.

It is stated that the reason that the Versailles Government had bombarded the Champ Elysees is to frighten the foreign ambassadors into taking refuge in Versailles.

On Tuesday night an attack towards Asnieres was expected. The Nationals are manning the ramparts.

A bloody combat has been raging at Neuilly since morning. The commandant of the 101st battalion of the Nationals was killed. A commandant of artillery was decounced and arrested as a traitor.

Reinforcements are now leaving Versailles. They set fire to a number of houses in Neuilly, and the inhabitants hidden in the cellars, unable to extricate themselves, were burned to death.

The inhabitants of Neuilly petitioned for an armistice to remove the women and children, but a hot general C nserct refused the favor.

A number of houses in Neuilly were struck by shells and set on fire.

Canrobert at Versailles—The Indemnity to be Paid.

VERSAILLES, April 20.—Marshal Canrobert is here, and the men of the imperial army who served under his command up to the time of their surrender as prisoners of war are on their way to Versailles.

The fire of the insurgents is gradually slackening.

The story that England has asked Prussia to intervene between the French Government and the Parisian insurgents is untrue.

It is rumored that arrangements have now been made by which the Government is enabled to pay Germany at once the five hundred millions of francs indemnity due on the first instant.

More Successes for the Communists—The Commune to Retire from Office.

PARIS, April 20.—General Dombrowski reports that the Commune troops have retaken certain positions, capturing a considerable quantity of provisions and some prisoners. He adds that the battle continues, and asks for reinforcements. Gen. Okolowitz maintains his position at Asnieres against the efforts of the Government.

The Commune retires from office, and new elections will be held at once.

The *Mot d'Ordre* condemns the Commune for its suppression of various journals.

LEETONIA, O.

A Drunken Peddler Shot and Mortally Wounded—Stoppage of the New Rolling Mill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LEETONIA, O., April 20, 1871.

Last Wednesday evening a party of men left Canfield, O., on a fishing excursion to the Mahoning river, near Berlin. It is supposed a number of them had been drinking before reaching the fishing grounds, and one of the party, a peddler named Michael McLigue, went to the house of Tice Glass, near the river, and demanded admittance, which was refused, whereupon McLigue kicked the door down and was shot through the lower part of his body, causing his death this morning.

The rolling mill, which commenced running Monday, was obliged to stop this morning, owing to some trouble with their machinery, but they expect soon to be in full operation night and day.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD OVERFLOWED AN INJUNCTION.

MEMPHIS, April 20.—Notwithstanding the last spike was driven in the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad some ten days since, no trains have yet passed over the road, as the water near the St. Francis river is still two feet above the track, which will have to be raised several feet from Hopefield to Madison before the road will be safe from overflows.

An injuction was issued from the Second Chancery Court to-day, restraining the officers of the Mississippi Railroad and Steamboat Company from selling on five thousand shares in that road belonging to the city, to McCombe, or the Southern Railroad Association. The Chamber of Commerce has filed a petition to-day to prevent McCombe from obtaining control of said road, on the grounds that it would be used to the detriment of the commercial interests of this city.

PROPOSED LEASE OF THE NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD.

NASHVILLE, April 20—The proposition for the lease of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad by Nashville will be. The city's legal advisers say that the Legislature has no power to lease or run a railroad in Tennessee.

THE ERIE INVESTIGATION.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Jay Gould appeared to-day as a witness in the investigation into the disposal of the Erie stocks owned in England, and in answer to the question, whether he brought any papers or books the Company called for in the Master's order, and whether he intended to obey the summons, he said he had searched the books called for in the order but could find nothing bearing on the case. This was declared to be unsatisfactory, and the question was repeated, but with the same result. Southmayd then inquired as to the existence of the Scrip, and after a brief and elicited the information that he did not know whether the company had a stock ledger or stock transfer books. He thought there must be such books in existence, but he had never seen them. If the books of the company were called for by an order of the court he did not know who would have power to direct their removal, and he could not tell whether a careful examination of the articles of association. This was a new question. The Erie company had never been put to litigation where it was necessary for it to exercise that power. The charter was then ordered to be produced, and the case adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, April 20.—The Senate to-day passed Senate bill extending the limit on any one risk which an insurance company may take to ten per cent. on its capital stock. The House passed House bill providing that masters of boats shall not be turned out of counties in which they reside: the House also passed a bill making a penalty, $500, and imprisonment for any person solemnizing marriages who was not legally authorized so to do.

THE YOHE MURDER.

Letter from Michael Hartzell—He Denies that He Has Made any Admission or Confession.

The Bloomsburg *Columbian* publishes the following letter, written by Michael Hartzell, who is in jail in this city, and who has been charged with or implicated in the murder of young Yohe of Schuylkill county:

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

To the Editor of the Columbian:

As the papers of this city are endeavoring to influence and to make public sentiment by false and lying statements entirely at variance with the truth, I therefore, for the sake of my good name, which is upheld my reputation among those whose good opinion I prize, pray the commonwealth of Schuylkill county that my trial be not changed.

I have proved myself innocent once by two witnesses, and if necessary, shall bring forward as many more as I can, to substantiate the same facts. Conscious of my own innocence, I claim a trial, and all honorable men must acknowledge that the request is reasonable, and not of office.

I am a married man, and every day I stay here I am put still upon my family a good deal of anxiety, for their sakes alone this trial should be proceeded with, and if there is not a sufficient cause for holding me, why, if being a man of family, and good character should not be sufficient to prevent the arrest of one of the most heinous of crimes without the least show of evidence, when I have ever been a peaceable and law-abiding citizen. There is no one who has ever known me, can say that I was a quarrelsome man, or did anything to cause me to hold down my head in the community in which I lived, calm and cool and collected I await my trial, confident that I shall stand erect amongst my friends again without one blot upon my character, all the better now that I have passed through the unnecessary ordeal of affliction. I remain, yours, respectfully, MICHAEL HARTZELL.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Four New Banks for Pittsburgh—Bills for Promotion of Industrial Partnerships Passed by the Senate—Another Hitch in the Conference Committee on the Apportionment—An Agreement as Far Off as Ever, &c.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 20, 1871.

SENATE.

Transfer of Prisoners to Western Penitentiary.

On motion of Mr. Duncan, the vote of yesterday, transferring prisoners from the Eastern to the Western Penitentiary, was reconsidered, and, being amended so as to take out Franklin county, was finally agreed to.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. White introduced a bill incorporating the Carruthers Bank and Exchange Banking Company.

Mr. Anderson—Repealing the act making Good Friday a public holiday. Also, supplementary to the act relative to streets and sewers in Pittsburgh.

In the afternoon Mr. White's bill for promoting industry, by letting laboring men employed have ownership of shares on conditional interest without a voice in the management or subject to losses or debts of the corporations, firm or partnership, passed and went to the House, with an amendment leaving the proportion of profits a matter of contract between the parties.

Mr. Connell's supplement to the general mining act putting all companies on the footing of those having special charters as to power of reducing capital, was passed.

The bill prohibiting savings funds and banks from accumulating out of the net earnings more than fifteen per cent. in five years, and turning over to the custody of the Commonwealth all deposits unclaimed for thirty years, passed second reading.

The orders not having been finished, the Constitutional Commission bill was not reached.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Passed.

The Fifth Avenue Bridge Company bill was passed finally and sent to the Senate.

Mr. White amended the bill for a bridge over the Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, by providing that the new bridge shall be constructed as a free bridge additional clear headway of eighteen feet throughout the whole distance between the piers of the present span to that given by the present bridge, and that the channel span shall be so located as to be convenient of access to coal both on the Pittsburgh bridge of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company, and the bill went to the Senate.

The following bills were passed: Incorporating the Dollar Real Estate Loan Association of Allegheny; also, the credit Real Estate Loan Bank of Pittsburgh; also, the Odd Fellow's Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Schwartz, of Berks, objected to the Senate bill incorporating the Loan Bank of Pittsburgh, being the Pewsylvania Bank. Ineffectual efforts were made by Messrs. Ents, Hunsberger and Warner, to override the objection, which at a subsequent time was withdrawn and the bill passed second reading.

Another Hitch.

The Committee of Conference on the Apportionment, Judge Ewell, Senator Darlington and Senator Lowry, met this morning at eleven o'clock they are still in session. Enough is gleaned to know that they cannot agree to-night, if they do at all.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Turkish Fleet to Cruise in the Black Sea.

LONDON, April 20.—The *Morning Post* has a special saying that the Turkish Government has made important announcement that the Porte intends to send a large iron-clad fleet to cruise in the Black Sea.

Various.

LONDON, April 20.—Hon. Jas. Ashbury, having been re-elected Commodore of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club, announces a number of prizes for general competition, including a cup for yacht races, he says, Americans are bound to sail their champion vessel, and not a fleet.

Shake News.

LONDON, April 20.—The steamship Erin touched at Queenstown, the Anglia at Moville, and the Arcadia at Londonderry, with the Inman line of steamers from London for Boston, foundered at sea. The crew were saved.

The Markets.

LONDON, April 20, 5:00 P. M.—Console 93¼ for Money and 93¼ for account. Bonds quiet; 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; do 1865, 87¾; do 1867, 91½; 10-40s, 89¾.

FRANKFORT, April 20.—5-20s of 62 90; 65 87½.

ANTWERP, April 20.—Petroleum firm; refined 53.

LIVERPOOL, April 20.—Cotton dull and drooping; middling upland 7¾d.

California wheat 12s 6d; red western 11s 11d 64.

Flour 29s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 33s.

Pork 72s 6d. Beef 107s 6d. Cheese 63s.

FIRES.

Boston, Mass.

BOSTON, April 20.—A fire on the lumber wharves of South Boston this morning destroyed Whitaker & Co.'s, Lyon's and Wood's lumber yards. Loss—Jesse Fitch, the saw mill and lumber yard of Rogers Brothers, and five small dwellings. Loss estimated at $75,000; insurance not ascertained.

THE COAL TROUBLES.

Progress of Arbitration—Propositions of Operators and Miners—The Questions at Issue and to be Decided.

At the second day's session of the Board of Arbitrators, at Monk's House, the progress of the case was made. Judge Ewell, the umpire chosen, appeared and was introduced. On behalf of the operators it was stated that their representatives were present with full powers to settle the difficulties, and that their action would be binding. This announcement having been made, information as to the position of the W. B. A. representatives were desired. The reply was that "the organization does not desire to control the affairs of the operators, but only those of those who they will work with." The next point to be settled was, what there was to be arbitrated, if neither wanted any interference with the mines was at once. To this there was no response, and the umpire whereupon the umpire remarked that unless there were points on which they wanted a public and private character.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The subscriptions to the new loans up to two o'clock to-day were $260,000.

BOUTWELL TO VISIT CHICAGO.

Secretary Boutwell will leave Washington on Monday next for Chicago, to be absent about ten days, on private business.

THE BUCKALEW DROWNING.

Testimony Before the Inquest—How the Accident Happened—The Jury Recommend the Punishment of Persons who Hire Pleasure Boats on the Sabbath.

The jury summoned to inquire into the facts connected with the death of John L. Buckalew, on Sunday last, by the upsetting of a sail boat on the Allegheny river, met last evening at the Coroner's office, and held a session of several hours' duration.

Wm. H. Brown was the first witness called. He testified that he was one of the party that went out in a sail boat, on Sunday morning last, the 16th instant, for a pleasure trip. The party consisted of John O'Connor, Wm. Ross, James Johnston, John L. Buckalew and the witness; they left the foot of Seventh street at a quarter past nine o'clock. Some little time after George Kent came to the boat in a skiff and was taken aboard. They then went to a point near the Railroad bridge, when James G. Warnock and S. H. Dunseath were taken aboard. They sailed while there was wind, and when there was a lull they rowed. When they got above the Mechanics Street Bridge, a few hundred feet, Warnock climbed up the mast. It was proposed by some one that all should get over to one side and throw the mast over, so as to frighten Warnock. They all did so but two—the witness and Mr. Dunseath—which caused the boat to capsize. As soon as the water began to rush in, Buckalew jumped out and immediately sank. He came up about ten feet from the boat, and struck towards the Pittsburgh shore. He was called back, and struggled hard for a moment in his attempt to reach the boat, but sank again before help could came up. O'Connor tried to reach Buckalew as he came up, but failed to get sight of him. The rest of the party clung to the boat, and were rescued by means of skiffs sent out from the shore. The capsized boat was towed to the foot of Fort Pitt Bridge, under the management of O'Connor, who had been out frequently before. The mast was about twenty-five feet high.

Mr. Warnock was next examined, and corroborated Mr. Brown's statement. He said when the boat capsized, he (Warnock) was thrown the full length of the mast from the vessel, and swam back to it with difficulty.

Ross and Kent were also examined, but they gave testimony similar to that already recorded.

The young man who found the body was also examined, and gave the names of those who were with him. He is employed by Judge Collier, and resides Blackmore, Esq., who would distribute the reward money for the recovery of the body.

Mr. Brown, on behalf of the young men who were summoned as witnesses, stated to the jury that they had been greatly put to expense, and requested as an unwilling to appear and testify.

The Coroner explained that public notice had been given of the time and place of the inquest, and no one appeared. In addition to this he had left notices at some of the boat houses.

Mr. Brown said he had not received any notice, and one or two others said they had called at the office on Tuesday evening, just after the inquest adjourned.

The jury then found a verdict of accidental drowning, and appended to their verdict a recommendation that the police magistrates of the two cities endeavor to prevent, as far as possible, the hiring out of pleasure boats on the Sabbath.

THE FIRE COMMISSION.

A Republican Caucus to Nominate Three Candidates for Fire Commissioners—One Republican and Two Democrats Nominated.

Pursuant to a published call, the Republican members of the City Councils assembled in caucus in the Common Council Chamber last evening, for the purpose of placing in nomination three candidates for Fire Commissioners, to be elected at the next meeting of Councils—two to serve three years, and one for the expiration of the terms of W. B. Neeper, J. J. Torley and J. H. McElroy.

The caucus organized by calling Mr. Henry Lloyd to the chair and appointing Thomas P. Duff and R. M. Snodgrass secretaries, and Dr. A. Arthurs and D. W. C. Carroll tellers.

The chairman then announced that the meeting was ready to receive nominations, when the following named persons were placed in nomination: W. B. Neeper, Robert C. Elliott, George W. Wilson, A. A. Anderson, W. J. Finn, J. H. McElroy and J. J. Torley.

Mr. Wm. Phillips offered a resolution providing for the nomination of two Republicans and two Democrats, which, after considerable discussion, was adopted.

After the members had pledged themselves to support the caucus nominations a ballot was taken for the Republican member, with the following result:

FIRST BALLOT.

W. B. Neeper	37
Robert C. Elliott	15
George W. Wilson	10
A. A. Anderson	1
W. J. Finn	3
Scattering	1

Neeper, candidate having received a majority of the votes, a

SECOND BALLOT

Was ordered. All the candidates having been withdrawn except Messrs. Neiper and Elliott, the ballot resulted as follows:

W. B. Neeper	31
R. C. Elliott	25

Mr. Neeper having received a majority of the votes cast his nomination was declared unanimous.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

The caucus then proceeded to ballot for two Democrats, each member voting for two, with the following result:

J. H. Torley	38
Jno. J. Torley	38

Each of these gentlemen having received all the votes cast were declared nominated, and the caucus adjourned.

Sapolio.

Stair rods and door knobs look badly when they become tarnished. Sapolio restores their original beauty at a touch.

THE LICENSE BOARD.

A Short Session—Two Licenses Granted and one Refused—Three More Appeals—Legal Questions Raised.

The License Board met yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, all the members being present.

George Krebs, of East Birmingham, was granted a tavern license for the year.

Nicholas Young, of the Third ward, was granted an eating house license for the year.

Both of the above applicants had been granted licenses for the month of April, on Tuesday last.

Francis Barth, of Ormsby borough who had filed a petition for tavern license, appeared and was sworn. He stated that he had six rooms and six beds, and stabling for six horses.

Commissioner Neely asked him if he had any witnesses as to the character of the petitioners signatures, etc., to which he answered that he had witnesses, but as he did not know when his case would be called, he did not bring them.

Mr. Negley tried to cross-examine the applicant, but he did not seem to comprehend any of the questions asked. To the question: "How many rooms have you on the first floor?" he answered "SIX." "Are your rooms all on one floor?" "No." "How many stories has your house?" "Two." "Any rooms in the second story?" "Three rooms on first floor and two rooms in the garrett."

Mr. Negley thought the applicant was very dumb, or did not want to answer.

The Commissioners sent for the interpreter in the Quarter Sessions, but he had arrived they refused to grant the license. When he came he was requested to explain to Mr. Barth, in German, that his license had been refused. The applicant, on hearing his fate, left with a downcast look. It is to be hoped that the good people of Ormsby will not suffer from having those quarrels rooms' cleaned.

The Board then adjourned until ten o'clock Saturday morning.

THREE MORE APPEALS.

Messrs. Negley and Jennings, counsel for remonstrants, yesterday took appeals in three of the cases recently granted, and filed reasons in the quarter sessions, setting forth why the licenses should be revoked. The names of the parties whose licenses are executed to, are C. Weiter, Third Ward, John Hoffman, East Birmingham, and George Krebs, East Birmingham. The reasons set forth in the case of C. Weiter, which are also the same in the other cases, are as follows:

First. The County Commissioners were not duly organized as a Board of Licensers, as required by law.

Second. The Board of Licensers did not give due notice by advertisement of the time and place of their meeting, as required by law.

Fourth. The Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions refused to receive evidence to warrant the issuing of the appeal bond, and refused proof of publication of notice as required by law.

Fifth. The applicant, being a foreigner—did not make legal proof of his citizenship.

Sixth. The house of this applicant had not the certificate required by law for the executive use of travelers. The docket which is required to be kept by section 2 of the act of 1867 was not kept as therein directed, and did not contain the evidence of the exact locality.

The last question raised is in regard to the proof of publication. The Clerk has been in the habit of simply reporting to the Board that the publication had been made, and that the paper in which the appeals have been taken, the Clerk employed the papers containing the notice. The Board now desire that the Clerk would be legal "proof."

The fifth point is in regard to proof of citizenship. Mr. Negley says that the Board of Licensers simply takes his oath, or the affidavit of some witness, that he is a naturalized citizen. The naturalization papers is the best evidence of this fact, and that is all he will be satisfied with.

The last reason assigned is that the Clerk's docket was not laid before the Board, nor did they examine it. The docket is kept in the Clerk's office, and has been done, the docket being kept in the Clerk's office, in regard to which the Board of Licensers has no control. The law requires that the docket shall be kept in the Clerk's office, and all the Board can do is to examine it when they please.

All the above points will be argued before the Court, and the law will then be defined.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

WEDNESDAY'S BUSINESS.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Joseph Harbaugh and Jacob Shaffle, reported yesterday, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, but directed the defendants pay the costs.

George W. Lutz, indicted for obtaining goods under false pretenses, on oath of William M. Johnston, was found guilty and sentenced to pay the costs and undergo an imprisonment of six months in the county work house.

Charles W. Seiler, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday, was placed on trial and the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

The same defendant plead *nolle contendere* to nine indictments for selling liquor to minors.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, defendant, filed a special plea in abatement, setting forth that the Grand Jury, by whom the bill was found, was not legally drawn, not being drawn in accordance with the act of Assembly providing for the drawing of Grand Jurors. The plea sets forth that the names shall be selected and placed in the wheel, and afterwards drawn out by lot, and that the Grand Jury drawn did not comply with the law. In this case it is alleged that the names were all drawn out, and that the Grand Jurors were selected from the names drawn, without instead of being taken from the head of the list as required. District Attorney Hampton replied to the above plea, and the question was argued at considerable length. The matter was held O. A. V., and a decision will be rendered in this morning's *Gazette*.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Moses Gord vs. Lawrence Hass, proceedings in attachment. The jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $146 49.

Samuel Kingan vs. Robert Arbuthnot, action to recover for work done and materials furnished in the construction of a building. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $1,000.

The next case taken up was that of Robellston vs. the Farmers and Mechanics' Turnpike Road Company, action of damages. The plaintiff owned a tannery below the Soho bridge, some two years ago the road was filled in with the earth sold down covering up his premises. On trial.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe

In the case of Owens vs. Hall and Foster, reported yesterday, the jury found for defendants.

The first case taken up was that of Royston vs. Black; action on book account. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $60 19.

Musgrave vs. Marvin; action on book account. Jury out.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

THURSDAY'S BUSINESS.

The matter of the special plea in abatement demurrer and rejoinder in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Jeremiah Force *et al.*, reported yesterday, was ordered on the argument list.

In the case of Mary A. Duncan indicted for assault and battery on a girl *pros* was entered on payment of costs by defendant.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Brown and A. Brown, indicted for assault and battery, *pros* was entered on payment of costs by defendants.

In case of the Commonwealth vs. Nelson Keys indicted for malicious mischief, A. M. Marks, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty and directed the prosecutor pay the costs.

Mr. Warnock was next examined, and corroborated Mr. Brown's statement. He said when the boat capsized, he (Warnock) was thrown the full length of the mast from the vessel, and swam back to it with difficulty.

Ross and Kent were also examined, but they gave testimony similar to that already recorded.

The young man who found the body was also examined, and gave the names of those who were with him. John Foster, Judge Collier's colored voter under the Constitution and laws, and had applied to the Board of Registration to have her name recorded as a voter, which application has been refused. These affidavits are to be made the basis of a trial of the cause in the courts.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20, 1871.

CONFIRMATION.

The Senate has confirmed the following nomination: George Lockley, Postmaster at East Saginaw, Michigan.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE, MAY 10TH.

The President will to-day issue a proclamation convening the Senate in extraordinary session on the 16th of May, for the consideration of business by that date, to be perfected by the Joint High Commission.

BILLS SIGNED.

The President has signed the Ku-Klux and Deficiency bills, also the following acts: Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to convey the Branch Mint at Dahlonega, Georgia, to the trustees of the North Georgia Agricultural College; to enable the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad to change the line of its road; to enable the Houghton and Ontaliegon Railroad Company to make a survey of the road; to fix the rate of fare and to adjust the question of difference of gauge of connecting railroads, goods may be transferred under the personal supervision of the inspectors; to extend the fourth, fifth, Tennessee and Galveston Railroad Company to relocate a portion of its road; to allow the Secretary of the Commodore Stevens, U. S. N., from the retired to the active list; to extend the time for the Texas Pacific road, and an act to authorize the payment of duplicate checks of disbursing officers. Congress at this hour adjourned sine die. There was a public and private character.

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Testimony Before the Inquest—How the Accident Happened—The Jury Recommend the Punishment of Persons who Hire Pleasure Boats on the Sabbath.

The jury summoned to inquire into the facts connected with the death of John L. Buckalew, on Sunday last, by the upsetting of a sail boat on the Allegheny river, met last evening at the Coroner's office, and held a session of several hours' duration.

Wm. H. Brown was the first witness called. He testified that he was one of the party that went out in a sail boat, on Sunday morning last, the 16th instant, for a pleasure trip. The party consisted of John O'Connor, Wm. Ross, James Johnston, John L. Buckalew and the witness; they left the foot of Seventh street at a quarter past nine o'clock. Some little time after George Kent came to the boat in a skiff and was taken aboard. They then went to a point near the Railroad bridge, when James G. Warnock and S. H. Dunseath were taken aboard. They sailed while there was wind, and when there was a lull they rowed. When they got above the Mechanics Street Bridge, a few hundred feet, Warnock climbed up the mast. It was proposed by some one that all should get over to one side and throw the mast over, so as to frighten Warnock. They all did so but two—the witness and Mr. Dunseath—which caused the boat to capsize. As soon as the water began to rush in, Buckalew jumped out and immediately sank. He came up about ten feet from the boat, and struck towards the Pittsburgh shore. He was called back, and struggled hard for a moment in his attempt to reach the boat, but sank before help could came up. O'Connor tried to reach Buckalew as he came up, but failed to get sight of him. The rest of the party clung to the boat, and were rescued by means of skiffs sent out from the shore. The capsized boat was towed to the foot of Fort Pitt Bridge, under the management of O'Connor, who had been out frequently before. The mast was about twenty-five feet high.

Mr. Warnock was next examined, and corroborated Mr. Brown's statement. He said when the boat capsized, he (Warnock) was thrown the full length of the mast from the vessel, and swam back to it with difficulty.

Ross and Kent were also examined, but they gave testimony similar to that already recorded.

The young man who found the body was also examined, and gave the names of those who were with him. John Foster, Judge Collier's colored voter under the Constitution and laws, and had applied to the Board of Registration to have her name recorded as a voter, which application has been refused. These affidavits are to be made the basis of a trial of the cause in the courts.

F. W. ROBERTSON.

A Lecture by Rev. F. A. Noble.

Delivered Before the Young Men's Christian Association Last Evening.

I am to speak to you to-night at the instance of my own inclination, and of my own responsibility, of

PREACHER WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

I do it gladly. All the labor the task involves is a labor of love. The only hesitancy arises from a misgiving, which I think even the strongest and finest of natures might well feel, as to adequate ability to interpret and exhibit this rare soul in the true light. And failure to do the delicate work of this hour well—to utter the fitting word concerning him, and his character signalized, would recoil on me with the benumbing force of a sudden flood, and haunt me like the consciousness of a crime. There is, however, not at all because of any small consequences which might result to myself; but on your account, that I would pray to see charged with the same inspiration of truth, and fired with the same enthusiastic devotion to duty, which lifted him into such sublime regions of manhood, and such throbbing, heroic thought, to many a groping, bondaged one, have been as pillars of cloud to guide into the heritage of the promises, and as whose memory, radiant with the resignation it signalizes, and fragrant with the consecration it entombs, will be a blessing to the latest generation.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

As to the mere material side of Robertson's story, it is soon told. For of course you have all read it since he has been dead, or have listened to a life, there are, in this instance, not many to be noted.

Born in London, the son of a family of children in 1816; the first five years of his childhood passed at Leith Fort, where his father, a Captain in the British Army, was stationed; and the next seven under the personal tuition of his father, who himself was a man of no mean culture, and who gave his whole attention to the instruction of his boy; four years more in the Grammar School of the same town, a year in a class at or school Tours, studying the Classics with an English tutor, and then, in 1834, matriculated during the autumn of January; a couple of years at Edinburgh—a part of which time was spent in the family of Professor Wilson, without the advantage of previous training in the lower forms, he hope off, at the end of the session, for the first prize in Latin, which he obtained; French language and French composition, and only just missed the honors awarded to the best of these subjects. Then a year of military life, during which he was accumulated; a year of artistical boredom as a law office, pursuing an entirely distasteful study of life—the fractious one. Who spoke as never man spake. Who went about doing good, and Who, nevertheless, was a Man of Sorrows, and acquainted with grief. This is suggested by the brevity of the period in which He did His work, and the early prime of years in which that work came. The strifes one still more impressively, in the sensitiveness which He had to feel the world's sin, and in the saw—the spontaneity with which He spoke, and the marvelous illuminations He was able to throw on every question He touched. To the last hour of his life, with the unperfected military appointment, only two weeks after the step had been taken, could not change the character of the Gospel, in virtue of which there followed a course of something like seven years of the most strenuous, and, I believe, work of preparation for its sacred trusts; ordination, settlement, and a year of preaching; the first instalment of which was given in the Temple, first harvest field in which he was to prove such an effective laborer, and the appointed time of sickness, and a little Continental tour, extended, however, only as far as Geneva, where he met, and after a short time married the sister of Dr. Malan's Daughter, whose father was a man of rank in Northamptonshire, and who was personally one of the most delightful of men. And so we have the supreme miracle of the incarnation answered by Calvary. And in proportion as we realize the fact of this short-lived disciple with any penetration of vision, cannot draw near him with any sympathetic approach without the feeling that the mystery of the incarnation is deepened. Here is a man who might have lived from cradle to grave. Thousands are living whose ways are less monotonous—whose words make more noise, and whose deeds are more out of the common. Thousands are living who have left behind them more striking memorials of their little rounds are run, and their little pieces are spoken, will drop out of sight as snow-flakes that fall on the sea, and the eye will look in vain for them. His life was a stream, not wholly ungoodly in its flow, but which the eye soon loses in rain for any picturesque eddyings, for any sharp, startling turns, for any wild tossings of the current, for any impressive cataract. It has its deep pools, and were crystal depths—calm, silent, onward sweepings—spiritual might, and simply what that might knew. But any attractive interest of Robertson's life is to be found. To the advertising eye of the literary caterer for public thing. It is to the inward that men how down in reverence—to the pantings and insights, and forces and struggles of boundless, and what to him was both Truth seems to walk once more in holy fellowship, and mine which he was in unbroken communion of inspirations, and out of which there dash rare coincidental sights. Here we have to do with the inner life, the ordinary routine of life, in the secret chambers, where one stands face to face with this real God, in the form and fellowship which best suits, as a presence touches, and the feeling comes that here is a man who has been in the holy of holies, and very near to the Holy of Holies. Mysteries become less mysterious, light grows more luminous, beauty more beautiful, and the whole spiritual region more real and warms as though it were a breath swept in from the Eternal hand—right walks invested with sanction of a higher authority—duty looses sternness, and passes over into a delight—and impulse and inspiration, and truth, deeper and finer, and each fact of life swells into vaster proportions, as one walks with him, and listens to his speech; for his words, sometimes very simple and calm—sometimes vague and loose—sometimes abrupt and grieving with all the holy heats of an awful inner intensity, have somehow the high prophetic art of falling on dull ears, and stirring them as with the sharp sting of an infinite and the eternal.

Now, you may be asked, are the special qualities which give to this man this high place—this right and title of eminent domain?

Nothing is at once more easy than that question imposes; and seeking to ascertain the secret of the power that was lodged in his life, and of the influence which he exerted while living and is exerting still more and more now that he is dead the first characteristic to attract attention, and the first of first to be named in explanation of the commanding position he came to occupy, is

THE DEEP GENIUS OF MORALITY OF HIS NATURE.

By this term, however, as applied to Robertson, something more profound and vital must be understood than ordinarily attaches to the word. It by no means not merely that he was truthful in speech, and would not lie; not merely that he was honest in purpose, and would not steal; not merely that he was not a cheat; not merely that he was severely candid and ingenious, and would not be guilty of any of the forms of the second table of the law; but that he had in him a deep sense of honor and would not stoop to do an impure or a mean thing. All this, of course, or his life would be a lie. He takes to whisper. Sooner than equivocate, or overstate, or deceive, or by silence allow a wrong impression of a fact, or by so much as a hair's breadth transgress the bounds of a time manly reserve, he would die a thousand deaths. The accused not being able to give the required bail was committed to jail.

But other and more interior than all this was Robertson's sincerity. It was constitutional with him—an element, underlying, informing principle—a central organic life within life of his being. It struck through and through all the different parts of his nature, and was the centre of the centripetal and centrifugal forces in the circle of his sentiments; in the vigorous fidelity with which the imagination was chastened and guided in the quick feeling of his sympathies, and in the strong reason. With this man sincerity was not a capability simply, holding in reserve for use on one side of his nature, capable of operating only in a limited sphere, and showing itself only at occasional intervals—it was part and parcel of him—all pervasive, all penetrative—in the very soul and in the warp of all his thought and feelings—atmosphere to each attribute of his soul—the spirit that is known when the grave opens to receive cries dead a derangement of the system again, and another and a more extensive excursion on the Continent, during which his resignation of the curacy of Cheltenham was sent in, and immediately after which ministerial work he resumed in the little neglected parish of St. Ebbes at Oxford; a residence at the end of two months by his Bishop from St. Ebbes to the incumbency of Trinity Chapel, Brighton, where he labored for five years—from 27 to 33—he witnessed to the Truth of his high calling, bore the appointed burdens of his lot, and from the midst of the sorrow and struggle of his course like the Apostle and like David fell on sleep, but in the fuller enjoyment of all that is to be said touching this Man's career as it lies on the surface. Nothing strikes us as actually romantic—nothing of eccentricity in all appearances nothing eventful. Externally it was such a life as almost any man might live from the cradle to grave. Thousands are living whose ways are less monotonous—whose words make more noise, and whose deeds are more out of the common. Thousands are living who have left behind them more striking memorials of their little rounds are run, and their little pieces are spoken, will drop out of sight as snow-flakes that fall on the sea, and the eye will look in vain for them. His life

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1871.

PHILADELPHIA has four thousand one hundred and fifty nine licensed drinking saloons, and the number of unlicensed is over three thousand. According to this showing there is in that city one rum shop to about every one hundred of the population. Unlawfully liberal as our Allegheny County Commissioners have been in respect to granting tavern licenses, the Philadelphia authorities may justly claim precedence in this respect.

GENERAL GRANT has appointed "JACK" HIESTAND of Lancaster, Naval officer at Philadelphia, in the place of Gen. BAXTER, A dispatch to the *Press* says: "HIESTAND was appointed by General CAMERON. Representatives HARDING, CHERRY, DICKEY and several members from the interior of the State. General BAXTER was supported by Senator SCOTT and Representatives KELLEY and MYERS." This is, we are compelled to say, an appointment which two years ago few would have predicted. Who next?

IT is reported that Mr. JAY, our Minister to Austria, is to be transferred to Constantinople, and Mr. BOUTWELL offered the present people, and Mr. BOUTWELL offered the present place of that gentleman. Mr. WAYNE MACVEIGH, Mr. CAMERON'S son-in-law, received the Constantinople appointment only a short time ago. Does the arrangement contemplate his recall to take Mr. BOUTWELL'S place? McVEIGH'S appointment in the place of such an accomplished and experienced representative as Mr. E. JOY MORRIS was bad enough without making the transaction still worse by a shuffle like this, or any other to gratify CHANDLER, CAMERON & Co., who are the leading spirits just at present.

JUDGE DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, is now much named in connection with a systematic effort to bring him out as the candidate for President on whom Democrats and Conservative men in general can unite. He was appointed to the Bench by Mr. LINCOLN, and in politics was a Whig as much as anything, supported the Government in the rebellion, is a man of unmistakable ability and recognized statesmanship, and the furthest possible removed from the principles and purposes of Tammany,—and for this reason he stands no chance, however earnestly he may be supported by those who are making the present effort.

RUMORS of the probable supersedure of Mr. BOUTWELL in the Cabinet multiply. It is denied, however, that Mr. MORTON has any idea of taking his place. With the assistance of ZACK. CHANDLER, SIMON CAMERON, and a few others, Mr. MORTON himself is in the Cabinet-making way. But he and they appear to know as little about the sentiment of the country as if Washington were totally cut off from the rest of the world, or, knowing care nothing about it. As the reports about the Secretary of the Treasury are circulated the people cannot help inquiring, what Mr. BOUTWELL done that he should be set aside? We are glad Congress is about to adjourn, for it will measurably separate not a few who, so long as they are together, exert no good influence on the administration.

SOME months ago Judge LINTON STEPHENS, of Georgia, was charged with violating the Fifteenth Amendment Enforcement Act, and it was expected that his case would be made a test case as respected the constitutionality of the law. The grand jury before which the matter was presented for action, however, ignored the bill against him, which puts an end to the proceedings. The Savannah *Republican* asserts that so far as Georgia is concerned every similar case will be disposed of in a like manner. Judging from the temper of the leading Democratic journals of that State we are inclined to coincide in this belief. Still, we are of the opinion that it is not exactly the way in which to hasten the passage of the Amnesty bill. The policy of retaliation at this late day is losing supporters.

FOR a number of years past the famous Tammany orchestra has constantly been playing the refrain, "That's the way the money goes;" and it evidently pays to be among the number of the musicians. Mr. TWEED, the distinguished *impresario*, has earned considerable money since he first began to wield the baton. A few years before the war this gentleman failed in business and took the benefit of the bankruptcy act. Ten years ago he estimated his property at twenty thousand dollars, but it is stated that he now acknowledges himself to be worth in the neighborhood of twenty millions. This is doing pretty well, and shows an economic and thrifty habit. The other fiddlers have probably not grown quite so rich; but that they have managed each to accumulate sufficient store to keep the wolf from the door there can be no manner of doubt. Mr. GREELEY'S philanthropic discourses upon the poverty of the lower classes of New York and the necessity of a system of organized emigration, are clearly a mistake. It is a perfect El Dorado to those who have the knack of mining; for we very greatly doubt whether in that city or any other there can be found any class of persons who are either so low or so wealthy as the members of the Tammany Ring.

THE County Commissioners, though slow to learn, and obstinate in the extreme, if nothing worse, have been taught a valuable lesson as to their duties in granting licenses. It was probably not deemed best to touch them their whole duty at once, and they have yet a good deal to learn. Their next lesson should be, that it is their duty to deny every application for a license whenever it is not shown that a "tavern" is "necessary." It is as much their duty to make inquiry into this as any other branch of the subject. Laws are supposed to exist for the protection of the community, and should be administered and construed for its benefit. But the Commissioners, in this particular, give no thought to the community, and proceed as though nobody had rights or interests except those seeking licenses. Now that these officials have been brought to manifest a disposition to seek instruction from the court, and since it is only under the court's interposition and instruction that the public have any chance, we hope that this point will be presented for the enlightenment of the Commissioners. While the counsel for the citizens have done nobly, it is suggested that this view of the subject has not been sufficiently pressed. If, under the present law, the Commissioners are merely to grant licenses to all comers whose papers are regular, and if it is no part of their duty to inquire whether a "tavern" is needed or not; if it is no concern of theirs what would be for the good or injury of the community and the peace of society, then is the law a farce, and ought to be amended. The question should be settled, and it is hoped that the counsel for the people will see that an opportunity is given.

THE delay—reported by cable—in the payment of the first instalment, or half a milliard francs, of the French war indemnity, a delay not necessary except to retain the German troops near Paris, reminds us of the successive periods into which is distributed the entire time within which the whole sum must be paid. When the times were arranged, it was little anticipated probably by either of the negotiators, that the French would seek to prolong any of the periods. But so it has happened. A military correspondent of a German paper has furnished a precise statement of the periods referred to, with the conditions limiting each. In the first, the period now lapsing the German guns command Paris, the German troops are undefined in number, and occupy positions stretching from Rouen and Dieppe to the Swiss frontier, while the French troops at Paris are limited to 40,000 men. As the reader remembers, permission was given to increase the number in consequence of the riots. The second period will extend until the payment of two milliards of this indemnity. In this time the lines of German occupation will be much contracted, the Paris forts all evacuated, and the department of Aisne will be the extreme point in which German soldiers will be kept. At several places, however, they will still be within two days' march of Paris, and no restriction placed upon their number. In the third period, the Germans will still occupy a very extensive and important portion of France. The military correspondent is amazed at "the extraordinary concessions obtained from the enemy." In fact, unless the entire indemnity of five milliards shall be paid in the meantime by "superhuman efforts," the Germans will occupy for three years a region of France equal in extent to the Prussian Province of Silesia, or about 730,000 square miles (German). In this territory are included the fortresses of Sedan and Rocroy, Langres and Belfort. The occupying force will, however, be considerably reduced, being only fifty thousand men, a force easily increased on an emergency from the reserve lodged in Alsace and in Lorraine.

REPUBLICANISM IN ENGLAND.

In view of the privileges of British aristocracy, as contrasted with the necessities of its working people, the steady growth and development of republican principles among the latter is hardly to be wondered at. Our cable telegrams of yesterday report an excited discussion in the House of Commons over the proposition to abolish the game laws, in the course of which it was stated by a Liberal member that two millions acres of land in Scotland alone, being one-tenth of the entire superficies of that country, had been reserved as deer forests, and the population exiled to make room for game. This statement the member might have reinforced by giving an exhibit of the number of millions of acres owned and set apart for similar purposes of pleasure in England proper, and by contrasting with this the vast standing army of paupers which arose therefrom. It would not be true to assert that the privileged classes of England are devoid of pity or sympathy for its impoverished millions. Personally they are almost without exception charitable and kind; expending anually large sums of money in the alleviation of that misery which the system of which they are the outgrowth helps to create. But neither can it be denied that in the great majority of cases the working classes are held by the aristocracy as beings of an utterly inferior order. So long as the former manifest no disposition to trench upon the immemorial rights and immunities of the latter, accepting meekly and without murmur their privations and subordinate political condition, they may confidently look for condescending recognition and acknowledgment; further than this, except in certain extremely rare and honorable cases, the interest does not extend. And it is this quiet ignoring of their existence as an intellectual and moral force which has made possible the advance of the people in Republican sentiments and doctrines. We regret to observe that the measure in question was defeated by a majority of 123. It is certain that unless this and other reforms are peacefully conceded by the government, they will presently be demanded angrily by the people. Unless the revolution shall have its origin among the educated classes, it will find it among the ignorant ones. We are sorry to notice, also, that the government has placed itself in unnecessary antagonism to the people by revoking the licenses of certain London hotel keepers on whose premises the members of a Republican association had met in orderly convention. It does not appear that socialism, communism, or any other wild and impracticable scheme, has found lodgment among them. Their declaration of principles defines Republicanism to mean simply "repudiation of the hereditary principle as found in monarchical and aristocratic institutions, and of all artificial distinctions and privileges depending upon birth."

This is moderate, sensible and true; and while there is no doubt that it will be many years before the Republic of Great Britain is established, yet neither is there any doubt of the fact that the calm and thoughtful discussions of the subject which are taking place among those most interested will have a tendency to mould public opinion in its favor, and every defeat of every reform bill only helps it on.

THE Michigan Legislature entertains a different view of the effects of an unrestricted liquor traffic than that taken by our License Commissioners. It has recently amended the liquor laws of that State by the passage of a provision for the recovery of all money paid for liquors, except wine, beer or cider, and this recovery may be made either by the persons paying for them, or by the wife, husband, parents, children or guardians of such persons. All contracts and securities connected with the sale of such liquors are made null and void. Owners and lessees of saloons are severally and jointly made liable for any injury to persons or property arising from liquor sold or given away upon their premises. The penalties of this statute are also largely increased. It has passed both branches of the Legislature, and now awaits the signature of the Governor. Whether this prohibition will be the end evidence by sobriety and thrift equally with a stringent license law, remains to be seen. In this State the more thoughtful citizens are arriving at the conclusion that a fair license law, *honestly and strictly enforced*, is the best remedy for the indiscriminate drunkenness which prevails.

PHILADELPHIA claims to be one of the great centers whence issue the ideas which rule the world, and takes New York city to task for appropriating the plans which it originated, without giving any credit for the same. Admitting this claim to be correct, the genius the city of Brotherly Love now rises in protest and rebuke, the *Post* claiming that the idea of the Union League was derived by New York from that city; that the same thing is true of the Anti-Income Tax Association, and that the plan of laying out the new city in converting its enclosed squares into open *places* has been brought about in consequence of a previous movement of like character in Philadelphia. All of which may be true, but did not New York also copy the idea of Tammany from the same quarter, and was this the reason why, after being "stamped with the seal of Metropolitan approbation," Philadelphia was so anxious to try the practical working of its "own ideas?"

THE recent slave insurrection in Brazil, unsuccessful as it was, appears to have convinced the planters of the Empire that the system is a doomed institution. The Emperor, Don Pedro, has sounded of all the charms and virtues which make woman enviable in society, and will fairly win her title.

A woman named Esther B. Huddleston is attracting considerable attention in Cincinnati as a preacher. She appeared in the Congregational Church, in that city, being introduced by the pastor, Rev Henry D. Moore, and her first discourse was upon the general subject of woman's work and usefulness. Her text, said to be original in its application, was in substance, that God, in creating Eve, did not intend to be a slave. He discriminating ruling agent of the human men around him, and tries to make them comprehend that nobody can be a great public plunderer unless he keeps his head sober and clear, and no criminal employed in honest industry. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty and the spoils thereof, is Mr. Tweed's motto.

IN the vote on the KU-KLUX bill in the Senate a half dozen Democrats, among them Frank Blair, absented themselves in order *that the bill might pass*. They could have defeated it, but preferred to let it pass that it might furnish capital, as they conceived, to the Democratic party. This fact illustrates the hypocrisy of these gentlemen in their arraignment of the Republican party as tyrannical, usurping, &c.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The steamship "Virginia," which arrived at New York from Liverpool Tuesday, brought upwards of one hundred men, representing nearly every irregular corps formed in the French service during the late war. There were men from the celebrated Vengeurs, Francs-tireurs de Paris, Tirailleurs Rennis, Francs-tireurs de la Mort—these latter having operated in the Vosges during the greater part of the war —Volontaires Bretons.

The Rev. Dr. West, of New Bedford, once heard that his choir would refuse to sing on the next Sunday. When the day came he gave out the hymn: "Come ye who love the Lord." After reading it through he looked up very emphatically at the choir, and said: "You will begin at the second verse, for I know refuse to sing who never knew our God." The choir sang.

Some idea may be formed of the duties and responsibilities of a royal husband from the fact that at the recent opening of the Albert Hall in London, when the Queen and her family were present, the Princess Louise accompanied her mother, and was escorted by her brother, while her husband, the Marquis of Lorne, walked a long way behind in the general procession. He also occupied a separate box, and enjoyed the privilege of looking affectionately at his newly-married wife.

An Illinois woman committed suicide by hanging herself to an apple tree. At the funeral, a neighbor, noticing the sad appearance of the husband, consoled him by saying that he had met with a terrible loss. "Yes," says the husband, heaving a sigh, "she must have kicked like thunder to shake off six bushels of green apples that would have been worth a dollar a bushel when they got ripe!"

A day or two since a magnificent iron screw steamer, named the City of Houston, was launched from the yard of the Pensaveknis Iron Works at Chester. She was owned by Messrs. Mallory, of New York, and is intended to run between that port and Galveston. The following are her dimensions: Length on load line, 216 feet; length on deck, 228 feet; breadth of beam, 33 feet; depth of hold, 21 feet; height between decks, 8 feet; estimated light load draught, 7½ feet; tonnage, 1,660 tons, or thereabouts. She is expected to prove an extraordinary fast boat, and her accommodations for passengers are of the first order.

An astronomer at Marathon, N. Y., reports that he discovered on the evening of the 15th inst. a telescopic comet in the constellation Perseus, nearly in the same field with Alpha, the brightest star in the constellation. He says that its position at 9 hours 10 minutes, local time, was about right ascension 3 hours, 10 minutes, declination north 49 degrees 25 minutes; that it has a tail ten minutes in length, and that it is moving at the rate of about 35 minutes per day toward Capella.

The man Abner H. Wardell, who made such a desperate attempt at suicide in Marlboro, Mass., recently, was formerly principal of the high school, and for two years a practicing lawyer of that town. He is said to have been driven to insanity by slanderous stories respecting himself. Three balls lodged into his body, and three of them were supposed to have been imbedded in his brain, but at last accounts he was still alive.

Quite a commotion was created in a New York police court, a few days since, by the appearance of a man afflicted with the small pox. He was at first thought to be crazy, but his real state being discovered there was immediately great consternation among the audience. The court room was cleared in a surprisingly short space of time. The poor fellow, a German, was at once removed to a hospital.

So terribly annoying has the nuisance become, that the authorities of a New England town give solemn notice that "all persons who shall hereafter disturb the public peace by means of an instrument known as the 'Devil's fiddle,' 'squawker,' 'rooster,' or any kindred instrument, will be charged with committing a common nuisance, and will be prosecuted therefor."

It is officially reported that the order of the Knights of Pythias exists in thirty-two States, and in New Brunswick, in the Canadian Dominion. Twenty-two States have Grand Lodges, the others being under the direct jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge. On December 31st, 1870, there were 615 Lodges, with a membership of 56,877—an increase of 4,488 since the previous year. The total amount received by these Lodges was $241,219 54. The amount expended was $228,097 09. The amount on hand is $226,294 28. The revenue received by the Grand Lodge was $26,594 79. The subordinate Lodges expended during the last year for relief, $16,765 95. The Supreme Chancellor has received application from a body of colored men, asking for a charter, which, according to the constitution, was refused.

The English Methodists, among whom the Mormons obtain many converts, are organizing a system by which they hope to obtain back many of the deluded people from the ranks of Brigham Young. The plan of operations proposed is to carry the spiritual war into the enemy's country and recover the backsliders. To accomplish this, missionaries are to be sent out to Utah from England, and by a series of camp-meetings near the City of the Saints convince them of the sinfulness of their polygamic habits.

A fashion writer says: With a certain undeveloped class there is still a sort of romantic moonshine hanging around small feet. Gentlemen, large feet are fashionable. A provision for the recovery of all money paid for liquors, except wine, beer or cider, and this recovery may be made either by the persons paying for them, or by the wife, husband, parents, children or guardians of such persons. All contracts and securities connected with the sale of such liquors are made null and void. Owners and lessees of saloons are severally and jointly made liable for any injury to persons or property arising from liquor sold or given away upon their premises. The penalties of this statute are also largely increased. It has passed both branches of the Legislature, and now awaits the signature of the Governor. Whether this prohibition will be the end evidence by sobriety and thrift equally with a stringent license law, remains to be seen. In this State the more thoughtful citizens are arriving at the conclusion that a fair license law, *honestly and strictly enforced*, is the best remedy for the indiscriminate drunkenness which prevails.

PERSONAL.

William Henderson, well known in Pittsburgh as a theatrical manager, it is said is about to take charge of a new Opera House in Providence, Rhode Island.

The golden wedding of William and Elizabeth Jeffries Wiggins was celebrated at Tipton, Wisconsin, on the 19th ult. The parties were married in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. A Tipton paper says: "This was a good old-fashioned family, consisting of three sons and twelve daughters, to which may now be added thirty-seven grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. The living children, eight in number, were all present, except one, a daughter in California."

A correspondent, writing from Rome, says that Pius IX. continues to receive many visitors—Protestants as well as Catholics—and he recommends himself to the prayers of the former as well as the latter. To an English lady, who attended one of the recent receptions, the Pope said: "Pray for me, Protestants also can pray for the cause of justice and truth." The following expressions to some other visitors are regarded as indicating the Pope's own opinion of his confinement: "It is time come to see him who is called the prisoner of the Vatican. Truly, I am so. I could, doubtless, partially go out, but I could not do so morally without seeing the afflicting spectacle of a city entirely changed from what it used to be. Every step, every glance would torture me; therefore, I shall go out no more until God puts an end to the bitter trial to which He has chosen to subject us. Your prayers will hasten that day."

Miss Parsons, daughter of Mr. George Parsons, of Columbus, Ohio, who is to become the wife of a German prince, is heir to millions of dollars; is possessed of all the charms and virtues which make woman enviable in society, and will fairly win her title.

A woman named Esther B. Huddleston is attracting considerable attention in Cincinnati as a preacher. She appeared in the Congregational Church, in that city, being introduced by the pastor, Rev Henry D. Moore, and her first discourse was upon the general subject of woman's work and usefulness. Her text, said to be original in its application, was in substance, that God, in creating Eve, did not intend to be a slave. He intended her to be a helper of men around him, and tries to make them comprehend that nobody can be a great public plunderer unless he keeps his head sober and clear, and no criminal employed in honest industry. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty and the spoils thereof, is Mr. Tweed's motto.

IN the vote on the KU-KLUX bill in the Senate a half dozen Democrats, among them Frank Blair, absented themselves in order *that the bill might pass*. They could have defeated it, but preferred to let it pass that it might furnish capital, as they conceived, to the Democratic party. This fact illustrates the hypocrisy of these gentlemen in their arraignment of the Republican party as tyrannical, usurping, &c.

THE "DRUMMING" BUSINESS.

Action of Glass Manufacturers Indorsed by the Trade in New York.

The movement for the discontinuance of "drummers" is becoming general, and the discontinuance of the system in very great measure may be regarded as certain. The New York association of wholesale dealers in glass, lamps and earthen ware recently adopted a resolution approving the rules and regulations established at the national meeting of the flint and glass line manufacturers, held in Pittsburgh on the 15th ult., and also asserting manufacturers of their aid and support in endeavors to redeem the glass business from its present depressed and unprofitable condition. The following resolution, signed by fifty-one firms in the glass trade in New York city, indicates earnestness on the subject:

Resolved, That we the subscribers, will not purchase Glassware are of any Manufacturing Company, or any other parties engaged in the manufacture of Glassware, or their agents, who furnish printed or any other kind of price lists to, or solicit orders of any one except wholesale dealers; and we hereby request the manufacturers in case of sales to any other than wholesale dealers, to make a distinction in their prices of not less than 25 per cent. between jobbers and retailers."

Crisis in the Church of England.

A very grave crisis, it is said, is approaching in the history of the Church of England. The Privy Council, by a series of decisions almost uniformly adverse to the High Church party, has successfully assailed the outworks of ritualism, and now the citadel is seriously menaced. The London *Times* gives the situation, in substance:

Mr. Bennett, Vicar of Frome Selwood, in a book entitled "A Plea for Toleration in the Church of England," spoke of "the real, actual and visible presence of our Lord upon the altars of our churches," and added, "without that doctrine, as containing and inferring the sacerdotal office of the priest and the sacrificial character of the altar, there would seem to me to be no church at all." He declared himself to be one of those who "adore, and teach the people to adore, the consecrated elements, believing Christ to be in them—believing that under their "veil is the sacred Body and Blood of my Lord and Savior Jesus Christ." This "Plea for Toleration," and an essay by the same author upon "Some Results of the Tractarian Movement of 1833," have been the subjects of an ecclesiastical suit, begun in 1868. In giving judgment upon the case, in 1870, Sir Robert Phillimore condemned the language used by Mr. Bennett in the first edition of his book, but considered that in the second there had been a sufficient retraction, and that the charge against him was therefore not sustained. From this judgment an appeal was taken to the Judicial Committee. The *Times*, fearing a decision adverse to Mr. Bennett, is alarmed at the probable consequences, pleads for the doctrine of the "Real Presence" as in some form vital to the integrity of the Church, and is in terror lest it should be denied.

STATE POLITICS.

Northampton county will send H. J. Reeder, Robert Pysert and Wm. J. Roning as delegates to the Republican State Convention.

The Huntingdon *Monitor* recommends J. Simpson Africa, of that place, for the Democratic nomination for Surveyor General.

The Clarion county Democratic convention will be held on the 19th of June. William L. Corbett, J. R. Knox and James Borgs are among the aspirants for the President Judgeship.

Following is a list of the Republican candidates thus far announced in Indiana county: President Judge—William A. Stuart, A. L. McCluskey, Joseph Campbell, Hugh B. Miller, Capt. James S. Nesbit, Orlando A. Ellis, John H. Carnahan; District Attorney—W. H. Allison, Everett F. Moorhead; Register and Recorder—William R. Black; Commissioner—James M. Work, George W. Bodenhamer, George Swaan, Hugh Cunningham.

I. H. Rawlins, Esq., announces himself as a candidate for District Attorney in Blair county. W. L. Woodfork is also named for the position.

The Mercer *Dispatch* thinks Hon. W. R. Allison is the coming man for either the Governorship or United States Senatorship.

Scheming for Cuban Independence.

It is reported from London that agents in Europe are actively engaged in collecting funds for aiding the independence of Cuba. They propose that Spain shall sell the island, not to the United States, nor to any foreign power, but to the Cubans themselves. Spain, it is argued, can assent to such an arrangement without sacrifice of her dignity, and Cuba on the other hand is willing to purchase her independence. The difficulty of securing the purchase money is to be met with the assistance of the United States, and Edmund Sanders, if is represented, is ready to advance whatever sum may be required on Cuban bonds guaranteed by our Government.

But upon what terms the United States is expected to undertake the guarantee no information is given, neither is it certain that Spain will consent to the bargain, although it may be in her interest. It is well suggested by the New York *Tribune*, that "in any event it is hard to see a good while in the future before the United States undertakes to extend its Monroeism. Just now we are engaged in trying to get our name off, not on, bonds."

It is proposed to open in Frankfort a sort of commercial intelligence office, to be called a German American Bureau, which is designed to supply the German holders of American securities with information as to financial affairs in this country. Merchants, manufacturers and emigrants will also be put in possession of such facts about American matters as they may require; and the agents of which are to be engaged in all parts of the States, to forward to the establishment the latest and most important news. In connection with the enterprise is to be issued a weekly journal, to be called the *Deutsch-Amerikanischer Correspondent*.

What is It?

Many, many people suffer from they know not what. They are not sick—they are not well. There is no name for it. It is simply weakness—a breaking down of the vital forces. Whatever its causes, and they are innumerable its symptoms are in the main the same. Among the most prominent are extreme lassitude, loss of appetite, loss of flesh, and great mental depression. Indigestion and a stomach cough are also frequently concomitants of this distressing state of body and of mind. The common remark in relation to persons in such a condition is, that they are consumptive. Now, what these unfortunates really want is *vigor, vital strength*; and, as certainly as dawn succeeds darkness, they can recuperate their systems and regain perfect health by resorting to Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters. It is as clear that a life-reviving tonic is required in such cases, as that the dying flame of an empty lamp requires to be revived with a new supply of oil. Perfectly pure and innocuous, containing nothing but the most genial vegetable extracts, and combining the three grand elements of a stomachic, alterative, and a genial invigorant. Hostetter's Bitters are suitable to all constitutions, and are as applicable to the diseases and disabilities of the feebler sex as to those of men.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

Grape Vines,
Strawberry Plants, Raspberry Plants,
Blackberry Plants, Gooseberry Plants,
Currant Plants, Asparagus Plants,
Apple Trees, Pear Trees,
Peach Trees, Cherry Trees,
Ornamental Shrubs,
Evergreens.

A Large and Splendid Stock of

FLOWERS OF ALL KINDS.

We supply our Customers with

Genuine Stock of the Best Quality, Warranted

CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS Furnished on Application at our Office, 137 LIBERTY STREET.

R. CUMMING & CO.,
Successors to J. Knox.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Office of the Allegheny County Work House, No. 102 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, up to MAY 1st, 1871, for the HAULING OF THE WORK HOUSE to connection with the Institution at Claremont.

The work includes Stone Work, Brick-laying, Carpenter Work, Iron Work and everything complete.

The Buildings to be completed on or before the 1st day of September next.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Office.

Pittsburgh, April 19, 1871.

NOTICE

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received until SATURDAY EVENING, April 29th, for Grading, Curbing and Paving of Chestnut street in the Borough of Perrysville, from Odd Fellows' Hall to the line of the Borough.

W. P. TAYLOR,
JOHN BRYANT,
Committee.

April 18, 1871.

OFFICE OF WESTERN STATE PENITENTIARY,
Allegheny, April 14, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until 6 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, April 21st, for furnishing in such quantities as may be required by the Steward of this Prison, during the term of one year from May 1st next, the following supplies, viz:

FRESH BEEF, free of bone;
LUMP COAL AND SLACK.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Proposals will be addressed to Board of Inspectors and indorsed "Proposals for Beef," or as the case may be.

Details of contracts furnished on application.

EDWARD S. WRIGHT, Warden.

FURNITURE.

A New Wrinkle,
WITH NO BED BUGS.

PERRY'S PATENT FOLDING

BED LOUNGE,
SOLD ONLY BY

Lemon & Weise,
118 FOURTH AVENUE,
Where may be found a Full Assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen

FURNITURE.
MWF

The Dollar Savings Bank,
HAS REMOVED
TO THEIR NEW BANK BUILDING,
No. 124 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH

CAS FITTING.

GAS FIXTURES.
Great Reduction in Prices.
Weldon & Kelly,
147 Wood Street,
Have just opened their
Spring Stock
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
CONSISTING OF
CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, PILLARS, &c., &c.
Which for variety in style and elegant design, cannot be equalled by any other house West of the Mountains, now offering at
Eastern Manufacturers' Prices
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Special attention given to
Gas Fitting and Plumbing
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
PLUMBING,
GAS AND STEAM FITTING.
The numerous friends and patrons of
J. BOURNE,
So long connected with the firm of BOURNE & BRO., will be pleased to learn that he has opened a PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING ESTABLISHMENT at No. 31 MARKET STREET, corner of Second avenue, where he will attend to the wants of all who may favor him with their patronage.

EDWARD BOURNE,
PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER OF
Patent Low Pressure Self-Regulating
STEAM HEATING APPARATUS
Having purchased the entire interest of Edward Bourne & Bro., 45 MARKET STREET, I will continue to do all kinds of
Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting,
UPON THE MOST IMPROVED PRINCIPLES.
EDWARD BOURNE,
45 MARKET STREET.

CLOTHING.

J. Boobyer, Jr.,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
225 Liberty Street,
Would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally that he has just received a beautiful assortment of all the latest styles of
Goods for Spring and Summer Wear.
This stock has been selected with great care and purchased low for prompt cash, so that I am prepared to make Custom Work in first-class style and at Reasonable Prices. Call and examine the stock, no trouble to show goods.

GREAT BARGAINS
AT NO. 40 SIXTH STREET,
LATE ST. CLAIR, CORNER OF PENN.
Having Reduced Our Entire Stock of READY MADE CLOTHING
Upwards of 25 per cent. in order to make room for Spring Goods, we respectfully invite our friends and the public in general to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Our stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS being large, we are prepared to make an equal reduction to those who may favor us with a call. Having a full and complete line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, we offer them at equally low prices. Call and examine at No. 40 SIXTH STREET.
STRAW & TUTELL.

SPRING STOCK
NOW RECEIVING.
An Elegant Assortment of Choice
Foreign Woolens,
FOR GENT'S WEAR.
Boys', Youths' and Children's
SUITS,
IN GREAT VARIETY AND MANY NEW STYLES FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.
Gray & Logan,
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
NO. 47 SIXTH STREET.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Freehold Bank
And Building Association,
NO. 68 SMITHFIELD ST.,
Between Fourth Avenue and Diamond Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL.....$100,000 PRIVILEGE.....$200,000
FREEHOLD PRIVILEGE.....$500,000
DEPOSITORS
Secured by Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Money Loaned on Mortgages, National or State Bonds, or other good Securities.
Married Women and persons under age, by the Charter, can deposit money in their own name, and their money cannot be interfered with by any one except themselves.
The Association has the right to build Rows or Blocks of Houses, and sell the same, and to be possessed of Real Estate at any one time to the amount of $300,000.
Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evening from 7 to 9. Directors meet daily at 12 M.
OFFICERS OR BANK.
President—EDWARD HOUSE.
Vice Presidents—ADAM JACOBS and JACOB F. SLAGLE.
DIRECTORS.
EDWARD HOUSE, ROBERT W. MACKEY,
THOMAS STEEL, JARED M. BRUSH,
WM. PHILLIPS, S. S. ROGGS,
THOS. W. DAVIS.
Secretary and Treasurer—THOMAS STEEL.
Cashier—JAMES P. SPEER.
Solicitors—FRED. M. MAGEE, T. S. BIGELOW.

N. HOLMES & SONS,
BANKERS,
57 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.
Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. MWF

Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
AGENTS FOR
New Government Loan.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
A. BRADLEY.....President.
W. VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr.....Cashier.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.
Sight Drafts on London.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm name of HUBBARD, LIPPINCOTT, BAKEWELL & CO., for the purpose of Manufacturing Axes, Saws and Shovels.
CHARLES W. HUBBARD,
JAMES LIPPINCOTT,
THOS. BAKEWELL,
WILLIAM FREW,
CHARLES ECKHART,
DAVID M. LONG.
Pittsburgh, Pa., February 8, 1871.

HAVING PURCHASED THE AXE, Shovel and Saw Works of the late firm of Lippincott & Bakewell, and the Saw Works of Hubbard, Bro. & Co., we have consolidated both firms. All claims due to or due by Hubbard, Bro. & Co., will be settled by the new firm.
HUBBARD, LIPPINCOTT, BAKEWELL & CO.
Offices—Diswidde street, Fifth avenue; corner Water and Short streets. No. 409 Liberty street.

THE DUQUESNE COOK STOVE
IS THE LARGEST AND BEST STOVE
Made in this city. Manufactured and for sale by
D. DE HAVEN & SONS,
No. 22 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

MILLINERY GOODS.

72.
SPRING
Straw Hats,
Gimp Hats,
Hair Hats,
And Bonnets.
NOTIONS!
Kid Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,
Piques, Corsets,
At Lowe
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS CHASING ELSEWHERE.
ROSENBAUM,
Wholesale Rooms, Nos. 72,

DRY GOODS.

AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
Nos. 180 and 182
Federal Street, Allegheny.
$1 87½ Cheney Brothers' Gros Grain Black Silks.
$1 50, Gros Grain American Black Silks.
75c, Japanese Silks, a special bargain.
62½c, All-Wool Black Empress Cloths.
25c, Plain and Corded Alpacas.
25c, Striped and Plain Japanese Cloths.
25c, Plain Black and Striped Grenadines.
18¾c, Black and White Serge Plaids.
12½c, Gray Mixed Wash Poplins.
12½c, New Spring Delaines.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Seasonable Dress Goods,
Chintzes and Percales.
WHITE GOODS,
In P. K.'s. Brilliants, &c.
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Cassimeres and Jeans.
Table Linens, Towelings and Napkins.
Table Covers, Stand Covers, Table Mats.
10c, 4-4 Bleached Muslins, extra good.
12½c, 4-4 Bleached Muslins, a special bargain.
62½c a dozen, Linen Table Napkins.
90c a dozen, Linen Table Napkins, large size.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
180 and 182
Federal Street, Allegheny.

The People's Store,
55 and 57 FIFTH AVE.,
(Masonic Hall Building),
PITTSBURGH,
ARE NOW SHOWING A COMPLETE LINE OF
DRY AND FANCY GOODS,
At the Lowest Possible Prices.
We invite every Lady to call and examine our Stock of Silks, Velvets, Shawls, Dress Goods, Parasols, Printed Muslins, White Goods, Linens, Domestics, Ginghams, Calicoes, Cloths, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Corsets and Small Wares.
We warrant our Goods as represented and sell strictly on the One Price System.
Inspection and comparison of our prices will prove to every customer that the One Price is not only the fairest and easiest but the only method by which you can obtain the best value.
ONE PRICE! CASH SALES! SMALL PROFITS!

Campbell,
Williamson
& Dick,
55 and 57 FIFTH AVENUE,
(MASONIC HALL BUILDING,)
PITTSBURGH.
N. B.—Wholesale Cash Buyers will find it to their interest to give us a call.

JUST OPENED
BY
HORNE & CO.,
IN
Wholesale Stores,
MARKET STREET,
STRAW GOODS
HATS AND BONNETS,
Fine French Flowers,
PIQUETS, DAISIES,
VIOLETS, PANSIES,
ROSES, BIRDS.
RIBBONS.
A Full Line all Shades and Widths.
Black Gros Grain Ribbons,
AND THE J. H. C. BRAND
BLACK RIBBONS,
Nos. 1 to 200. Our Own Importation, at Very Low Prices.
HAT AND BONNET FRAMES,
BONNET AND LINING SILKS,
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
SPRING SHADES VELVETS,
BLACK VELVETEEN,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS AND NOTIONS,
OF ALL KINDS,
At Lowest Eastern Prices.
Jos. Horne & Co.

DRESS GOODS,
NEW STYLES,
FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

REMOVED—
PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS.
EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.
Office and Warehouse Removed to their Works, Second avenue, immediately above Upper Monongahela Bridge.

MILLINERY GOODS.

74.
MILLINERY
Ribbons from No. 1 to 250.
Silks and Satins, all colors,
Artificial Flowers,
Frames, Velvets, &c.
NOTIONS!
Lace Collars,
White Goods,
Hair Coils,
st Eastern
WILL DO WELL TO EXAMINE OUR
FLEISHMAN
74 and 76 Market Street,

DRY GOODS.

Millinery Goods,
AT
WILLIA

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR

FUNDED LOAN OF 1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

RA B. M'VAY & CO.,

70 SMITHFIELD STREET.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

Government Securities AND GOLD,

WE DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON AY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO., LONDON.

HRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, April 20, 1871.

The supply of money to-day seemed more adequate to the active demand for loans, and some of the talk did a larger business in discounting. But there is still a lack of means to meet the wants of worthy applicants, who are waiting patiently for a more propitious time, when money will be easier, and close-crutting more liberal.

We have no changes to note in local stock transactions are light, and confined to small lots. —Government bonds dropped back to-day a notion, doubtless in sympathy with the decline gold.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following otations of Government bonds in New York to-y, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their respondents:

	Morning Noon.	Closing.
S. Bonds of 1867	117 117	116½
S. Bonds of 1868	116½ 116	115½
S. Bonds of 1864	116½ 116	115½
S. Bonds of 1865	116½ 115½	115½
S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	116½ 116	115½
S. Bonds of 1867	116½ 116	115½
S. Bonds of 1868	113 113	112½
40s	110½ 110	110
10s	110½ 110½	110½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue d Wood street, quote United States securities in w York to-day as follows:

ed States 6s of 1881	117½
ited States 5-20s of 1862	116½
ited States 5-20s of 1864	116½
ited States 5-20s of 1865	115½
ited States 5-20s, 1865, (new)	115½
ited States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115½
ited States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115½
ited States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115½
ited States 10-40s, January and July, 1868	112½
ion Pacific Railroad	95
ntral Pacific Railroad	97
rrency Paeific	115

—The business at the New York Stock Exchange ntinls, and in the Long Room of the Exchange, here outside operators crowd the lobbies, is daily the same, and the apparent depression in the railways is marked by the same confidence in a further rise prices which has characterized the dealings for a ek or more past. There was a fresh advance in ttle and Mississippi, Lake Shore and the Northwest ocks, and a strong feeling in New York Central, ckawanna, Wabash, the St. Paula and Union Pacific ne of the leading fluids in the present movement ems surprised at the elasticity of the market, rigo- ally as were considerable realizations were made on several of the prominent stocks.

The Tribune of yesterday says: The transactions railway and miscellaneous shares continue very large in amount and without any perceptible diminion in the means for purchasing or abatement in e excitement. The speculation at the early Board as very confident, and in New York Central and ohoon, Ohio and Mississippi, North Western, ock Island, Pittsburgh, and Reading a point was ached higher than has been recorded at any stage the movement. The rapidity and ease with which e stock after another is taken up and ished forward into the front rank of favorites ith prices unbroken even the old veterans of the reet, the scarred campaigners of a quarter of a entury. As we see there and hear on every hand, ms that the end is at hand, and many a determin- bear of three months ago is now as ardent a bull d as obstinate a purchaser at the advance as the blood ngraine, so seductive have been the allurements ld out by the bull cliques on the Stock Exchange. ittsburgh has also attracted bull lambs for attention an yesterday; but the prime movers in the rise e extremely reticent as to the time when the new vidend is to be declared, at the same time point- g to the largely increased earnings of the road.

—The following table, made up from dispatches re- ived at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Room, on Saturday ening, No. 80 fourth avenue, shows the prices of llway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of e New York Stock Exchange during the day:

Asked 2 P. M.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
A. R.	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
A. Scrip	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
ntral	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
esting	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
ie	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
ie Pfd	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½
inois Cent	134½	134½	134½	134½	134½	134½
ke Shore	127	127	127	127	127	127
ck Island	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
Paul	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Paul Pfd	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
& Wabash	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½
& Wabash Pfd	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½
Wayne	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
& Miss	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
& Alton	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
& Alton Pfd	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½
& R. Fe	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Central	124½	124½	124½	124½	124½	124½
Y. Cent	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
ific Mail	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½
ound Tel	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
ton & R.	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
ern Union	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½

—The Philadelphia Press says: One or two New ork stocks have been in a flutter for the past day two, and one of them has advanced from 110 to 0, while the other has sold to nearly the whole xtent of its capital stock in three days. The imme- iate cause of this activity in the regard to the ew Erie and Pittsburgh on the one side of the ory, and the Michigan Southern on the other, are eported to be the Pennsylvania Railroad. Under the terms of the reported lease 3d, a stock divi- nd is to be declared on each of these Wall street ommodities. After which, our great road is to arantee ten per cent. dividend on the enlarged tock. That is a pretty theory on which to base a ope, and if true, would make those two stocks ore valuable than they ever were before. But it is doubtful if the Pennsylvania Com- pany contemplate any such movement, as it is uch more likely that the New York Central will ake a move in that direction. Mr. Thomson, of e Pennsylvania company, has already enlarged the mpany's business to an enormous extent, and it ems as if he had secured all the feeder for his eal road which its future prosperity required. The ew story now surrounded in regard to the Erie and road, but of late we have heard nothing of it. ll that stock is quiet at 112. The whole New York ock list is drifting upward more, and Cleveland and Pitts- rgh has been selected to lead the army of specula- rs who are now crowding into the arena of quick nsiness. Our own market is tame in comparison ith the fluctuations in New York, but if our opera- rs do not make money so fast they lose it more easily, which is some satisfaction to a disappointed aler.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of e Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the follow- g quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most tive stocks:

nsylvania Central	48½
hiladelphia and Erie	29½
igh Navigation	35½
lawsion preferred	47½
l Creek and Allegheny Railroad	59½
high Valley Railroad	61½
orth Pennsylvania Railroad	46½
amden and Amboy Railroad	119
owhill Navigation	18½
eading	54½

—JAMES M. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth ave- e, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State d Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance d Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the ew York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks n a margin for the same commission and on the me terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan n sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well in- orse-1 promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or eghany county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 20, 1871.

REMARKS.—The weather following the rain yester- ay is most delightful, and we trust that for a week r more it will hear no more about cloudy skies and atures drying up, high price of milk and butter, nd hope that pastures may grow up and butter and ilk come down in price. In consequence of the niform state of the market we omit our usual daily otations, which remain the same as yesterday, with e line of dry goods, jobbers report an active rade—heavier than it has been for years at this sea- on. Dealers in the surrounding country have dis- overed that they can suit themselves in Pittsburgh s well as in the East; hence they decline to incur he expense of crossing the mountains, to say othing of the time lost in performing the rip. Stocks of all kinds are held n ample supply, and dealers are fully prepared to eet the demands of all comers. Flour—Both mill nd stores hold ample supplies of all the current rands, are firm in their views, and will make no oncession in prices. Grain is arriving more freely, nd though prices are unchanged, are not quite o firm. Hay is unchanged in price, and the same s true of groceries. Butter is arriving more freely, nd the supply of choice is not up with the demand. Grass butter meets a ready sale at round figures, ggs still continue in abundant supply. The vege- able market has been receiving fair supplies of ost of the past week, in the way of tomatoes, reen peas, &c., which find a ready market at ruling rices. Taken as a whole the market is satisfactory o at least sellers and buyers say so, and they ought o know.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

April 19.—The market for Scotch Pig remains without change, the light supply restricting business and prices still have an upward tendency. The sales ow range: Kinneshaw, in lots at $21 50@22, and o on to arrive, part $22 25. There has been an im- rovement demand for American, and prices continue o advance. We notice sales of 1,000 tons No. 1 Lehigh, ummit, delivery, at the market price at the time of elivery; 500 do No. 1 and 2 Hudson, 500 do Leigh- ranne, and 200 do Poughkeepsie, on private erms,—we quote No. 1 $24@25 and No. 2 $23@24. Bessemer—Steel is in limited supply, and good request at steady rates; 200 ons have been taken from yard at a private price, nd 500 tons are offered at 80 per ton, delivered. ailroad bar continues dull and nominally un- hanged.

Pig, Scotch, No. 1	$ ton $21 — @ 22 —
Pig, American, No. 1	21 — @ 22 —
Pig, American, No. 2	20 — @ 21 —
Pig, American, forge	19 — @ 20 —
Pig, American, English and American	22 — @ 23 —
Pig, American, assorted sizes	22 — @ 23 —
Bar, Swedish	100 — @ 105 —
Bar, refined	70 — @ 75 —
Bar, American	60 — @ 65 —
Bar, horse shoe	70 — @ 75 —
Bar, Juniata	70 — @ 75 —
Bar, Pittsburgh	70 — @ 75 —
Bar, Lehigh	60 — @ 65 —
Bar, Hudson	60 — @ 65 —
Bar, Pittsburgh, extra	80 — @ 85 —
Bar, Pittsburgh, common	60 — @ 65 —
Bar, Pittsburgh, horse shoe	70 — @ 75 —
Bar, Pittsburgh, nail rod	70 — @ 75 —
Bar, Pittsburgh, plough	70 — @ 75 —
Bar, Pittsburgh, scroll	70 — @ 75 —
Bar, Pittsburgh, spring	70 — @ 75 —
Bar, Pittsburgh, tire	70 — @ 75 —
Bar, Pittsburgh, toe	70 — @ 75 —
Bar, Pittsburgh, hoop	70 — @ 75 —
Bar, Pittsburgh, band	70 — @ 75 —
Bar, Pittsburgh, sheet iron	70 — @ 75 —
Bar, Pittsburgh, boiler plate	70 — @ 75 —
Bar, Pittsburgh, fire box	70 — @ 75 —
Bar, Pittsburgh, flange	70 — @ 75 —
Bar, Pittsburgh, ship plate	70 — @ 75 —
Bar, Pittsburgh, ship rivet	70 — @ 75 —
Bar, Pittsburgh, ship bolt	70 — @ 75 —
Bar, Pittsburgh, ship spike	70 — @ 75 —
Bar, Pittsburgh, ship nail	70 — @ 75 —
Bar, Pittsburgh, ship chain	70 — @ 75 —
Bar, Pittsburgh, ship anchor	70 — @ 75 —
Bar, Pittsburgh, ship axle	70 — @ 75 —
Bar, Pittsburgh, ship wheel	70 — @ 75 —
Bar, Pittsburgh, ship crank	70 — @ 75 —
Bar, Pittsburgh, ship shaft	70 — @ 75 —
Bar, Pittsburgh, ship screw	70 — @ 75 —
Bar, Pittsburgh, ship nut	70 — @ 75 —
Bar, Pittsburgh, ship washer	70 — @ 75 —
Bar, Pittsburgh, ship key	70 — @ 75 —
Bar, Pittsburgh, ship pin

THE VERY LATEST.

Fire-Bug Butler

HIGH TIMES IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Butler Makes a "Personal Explanation."—Mr. Farnsworth Comes to the Charge and Butler Sets Some Unwelcome Truths—Mr. Beck Reveals Divers Secrets of the Committee-Room—Butler Tamely Submits to be Called a Thief, Coward and Swindler.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20, 1871.

The first session of the Forty-second Congress expired to-day in a perfect blaze of personalities, charges, counter-charges and invectives. Of course the original fires were kindled by the boisterous thing, Butler, who is not only inflammable himself, but the cause of inflammation in others. For one long week this lover of the sensational has had his pickle at a speech which he called a "personal explanation," and when he reported to give a true account of the late difficulty between himself and Garrett Davis in the Senate. Fully that time ago Butler gave it printed out his own speech in correspondents to be sent to their papers and printed. All this was done with malice aforethought. Being apprised of the attack Butler was about to make upon one of their Senators, the Kentucky representatives in the House persistently objected to his being granted the floor for explanation, up to to-day Butler has had the mortification of seeing his explanation printed in various newspapers without having had an opportunity to utter a word in reply. To-day, while members were struggling for the floor to close the session, the unfortunate enough to catch the eye of the Speaker, and did he abuse the occasion. He was considerably agitated when he arose at the Speaker's desk, and evidently the time for adjournment, and but two hours then remained for him to have opportunity to pay himself upon record would pass away forever. He began by stating the object for which he arose, a perfect chorus of objections sprung up from the Democratic side, swelled by a struggling voice here and there from the Republicans. Butler then moved to suspend the rules, and that motion, seconded the yeas and nays. In the meantime confusion reigned supreme, and prevailed among the Democrats, especially as they were assured by Butler that he would say nothing offensive or derogatory to the Kentucky Senator. On those assurances a large number of Democrats voted with the Republicans in favor of Butler's motion, so that he might be enabled to speak his piece. The motion carried by a large majority, and Butler took the floor with a grinded expression on his hard. Members generally left their seats and crowded around him. His explanation seemed to consist of three points: first, his version of the difficulties with Garrett Davis; second, incidentally, his participation in the late rebellion; and third, a defense of himself for onslaughts generally, and particular reference to Gen. Farnsworth. On the first point he was not weak, and supported most of those who believed to him to be in the right. It was not amazing that if Garrett Davis insulted a woman he might find it in the way casually known to gentlemen. On the second point he was not so fortunate, for the late war left very flat, and appealed more to the sense of the business than anything else. But the most unfortunate point of his explanation was his attempted defense of himself from the charges made by his Democratic colleague while acting as President of the National Military Asylum. This covered as the main part of allegations of his own incompetency, of peculations, and of corruption. The committee who made an investigation of his administration of affairs in this institution, and of all the evidence taken by them in the course of their investigation, Butler would not give way to Farnsworth, who desired to put questions to the witness questions while he was making his statements, insisted on continuing his remarks without interruption.

When he did get through Farnsworth took the floor and made a speech in reply, and a decided impression. He stated that all that he would say now would be simply to read the evidence of two witnesses on the subject, one of whom was himself and of his brother-in-law, Hollister, and to add what matter of counteractive and yet confirmatory proofs was on hand. He read the evidence preferred. Butler endeavored to call Farnsworth to order while he was reviewing, but without success. Farnsworth demonstrated that the amount of money appropriated by congress to the use of this institution was $1,000,000, and that his own private accounts were so mixed up with those of the institution that it was impossible to separate them. He stated that Butler had induced several persons as witnesses to absent themselves, and closed with the assertion that the same evidence against Butler that this investigating committee had could convict him of both embezzlement and perjury before any impartial court of justice.

Farnsworth was followed by Beck, who rebuked Butler's grandiloquent manner of hoisting himself responsible to Garrett Davis, or to any other personal method known to gentlemen. In this connection he made some reference to what has frequently transpired between Butler and Farnsworth in the Reconstruction Committee, of which they both have been members, and which occurrences have been another subject of contention to Butler, either as a man of courage or even ordinary spirit, and he was reported as quite to Butler three long been a matter of comment in the House, and was the only floating item in the committee room during fourteen months which provoked interference from other members. Butler was upon innumerable occasions called to order, called a coward, swindler, liar and pettifogger with sufficient accuracy as to gain for him the contempt of those who heretofore had given him credit for honesty and, indeed, if for no other qualities, brave. He had denounced these scenes and has often interfered with great effect his courageous pretensions, but on occasion of the attack upon Garrett Davis, an old man and physically greatly his inferior, and said that he was a coward and he was willing to put on that statement. [APPLAUSE.] Butler evidently would resent.

Mr. Farnsworth, a member of the ku-nux investigating committee, considered it his duty to those some remarks when Beck took his seat. He had suffered in silence under the insults of Butler to the effect that Butler kept whiskey belonging privately to himself, as also the accounts of the disposition of the same, and then pending the investigation he had destroyed the bill. The committee, it was decided that Butler's private accounts could not be investigated, however, as it was his opinion that he believed Butler to have disposed of these funds honestly. This episode took up all the time remaining to the House until the hour for adjournment arrived.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20, 1871.

REPUBLICAN DELEGATE TO CONGRESS ELECTED.

The Republicans to-day elected Colonel N. P. Chipman Delegate to Congress from the District of Columbia, and are celebrating the victory with bonfires, addresses and illuminations. Colonel J. W. Forney made an enthusiastic speech, in which he declared that he would support for the Republican candidate for the next Presidency.

INDIAN SUPERINTENDENCE SETTLED.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs announces today that he has acceded to the request of Philadelphia merchants, and will inspect Indian subsistence supplies of bacon, flour, sugar, &c., at places where they accumulate before delivery to Indians. Inspectors will be inspected at Indian agencies. Bids and samples are to be sent to New York as previously arranged.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Proceedings of Parliament.

LONDON, April 20.—In the House of Commons tonight, although the budget was to be submitted, the attendance of members was light. Viscount Enfield, Under Foreign Secretary, in reply to an inquiry, stated that the Government had not been apprised of the renewal of relations between Spain and Mexico. Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the budget. He referred to the stupendous events which had transpired in Europe since the last financial statement was made—events of a character and magnitude to set at naught the calculations of trade and revenues nevertheless the resources of the kingdom had shown great elasticity. The revenue was two and one-third millions sterling in excess of estimates, and the expenses fell half a million below them, while the last year's revenue was but a million more than had been calculated, and that the civil service was nearly a million less. Mr. Lowe proceeded to give an elaborate statement of the demand for further economies. One of the most important was the payment of private bills in the hands of the Government for concessions during the war. The estimated expenses of the army, including those incurred by the abolition of the purchase system, are £71,630,000, and for the navy £26,500,000. The estimates for civil purposes show an increase of £405,000 over those of last year, in consequence of educational measures. The revenue from customs for the ensuing financial year is estimated at more than last year. The total receipts from all sources, if expected, will exceed in round figures £6,500,000, while the total expenditures may reach £7,500,000, the deficiency thus drawn on £1,000,000. He said that the fact that England could not be invaded secured her credit and insured her commerce. He defended the recent reductions in the income tax, and stated that they were made when war was not expected. He proposed to reduce taxes on dividends belonging to foreigners abroad, to abolish other exemptions from taxation, and impose further duties on legacies and successions in proportion to the amount involved. He next proposed what he termed a resort of American origin, viz., a tax on matches. This was received with great laughter.

The figures given above are far from correct, but we give them as furnished by the cable.—Ed. COM.

RAILWAY MATTERS

ADD TO THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

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ST. LOUIS, April 20.—Arrived—Gazette and barges, Pittsburgh; Alice, Missouri river; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Belle of Memphis, Memphis; Lockwood, Red river; Kate, Red river; Mollie Able, Illinois river; Pekin, Peoria; John Kyle and Pauline Carroll, New Albany; Fontenelle, Omaha; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; North Western, Minnesota River. Departed—City of Cairo, Vicksburg. River falling. Weather clear and cold and windy.

Evansville.

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Rough skin made smooth by using Jennes' Toilet Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Continued from First Page.

alone in the fearful loneliness? and I can also appeal to you with the same confidence against the cowardice and false zeal of superstition. Many times, on the street, I have turned suddenly, and there are happy. They are not happier. But I feel them all at once. Not that I am harmonious—I am not. I only feel them. For this greatness that can harmonize with no one, I have no affection but pity, together with an all-seeing fear. This world is to me a vast Aeolian harp, in the hands of the Father. Each instrument, absolute in itself, is in harmony with the whole; each separate harmony. The world is a full concert; he who hears only one part into heaven. He who hears all separately, hears out of tune, discordant and unpleasant; he only understands the universe who hears all of them at once." He did not hesitate to believe there might be other governments than ours, and other churches better than good for men to live under, other churches before the English in which good could be found. And when he was taken to task for reading Channing he was ready to venture the assertion that if he and his fair critic should ever get into heaven the same Channing will be found receiving around the crystal throne an approbation more than loud, in an humble and unpretending manner than their own. No narrowness, no bigotry, no blind prejudices in his constitution.

SINCERITY.

Tender and profound, is another element which characterized Rosenthal. This might be inferred from his life, and was also true of his Catholicity. But it stands out a quality by itself, and is worthy of being made a separate assertion for itself. For it is quite possible for one to have very high spheres of philosophic speculation, and to find the most charitable charity which will cover a multitude of sins, and, all the same, be without sincerity—the practical love for men. The head may digest itself in the higher departments of universal brotherhood, while the heart may be a stranger to the common sympathies in the dainty indifference of oppressive selfishness.

Robertson's sympathy was both a principle and a practice. It included all classes, and all the needs of all classes. High and low, cultivated and uncultivated, learned and ignorant, moral and immoral, had a claim upon his large love. He need, he made opportunities.

One of his friends tells us that in his vacation rambles it was his custom to gather the servants of the several families for whom he was visiting, and have evening prayers with them. The sight of soldiers in the neighborhood was an opportunity not awakened his consecration. "Poor fellows!" he said, "they are not but little thought of—few care for their souls." And he would talk to them as one who cared for their souls, with marked emphasis on the word.

"As if the soldier died without a wound;
As if the fittest time for dying were
When fell in battle, doing bloody deeds,
A sword of lightning for a passport sent,
As though he had no sins to pass for him,
No God to judge him."

Not of that shivering kind which rents itself in tears and sighs and exclamations. The sympathy of Robertson had that radical merit which the word implies—it was radical. It struck deep with men—feeling their woes and burdens, their oppressed, the down-trod, men struggling with awful doubts, as so many were at that time, and not knowing whether to remain where they were or pass over into darkness. Many were losing themselves at once into the fearful abysses of infidelity and atheism. Reformers like Kingsley and Martice, under the ban of Episcopacy, were leaving it because they wanted to find some satisfactory solution to the awful problems of human life, some real remedy for the sickening anguish under which they and others were smarting, found in him, if not always a champion, yet a friend, a sympathizer, who knew their motives and would himself lend a hand. The poor and the down-trod he saw all about him, and whose squalor and wretchedness and ignorance and sin, and the existing relations of capital and labor, could mitigate, he was willing to sacrifice himself, sometimes to burning words. "How passing strange," he says, "this world of ours, of suffering is, and how questionable the right which wealthy and the educated assume to themselves of filling their ears with cotton, that the moans may not break in upon their silken repose, and their eyes with dust, that the sad sounds may float by on the blast unheard!" But his heart was not callous to the awful sights, and his ear was not closed, his eye was not closed, his heart was not callous to the awful sounds. He called the workingmen about him and organized them into associations, and was himself their leader. He called the workingmen about him and organized them into associations, and was himself their leader. He proposed to reduce taxes on dividends belonging to foreigners abroad, to abolish other exemptions from taxation, and impose further duties on legacies and successions in proportion to the amount involved. He next proposed what he termed a resort of American origin, viz., a tax on matches. This was received with great laughter.

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"THAT LITTLE BARBER SHOP AROUND THE CORNER."

If you want a good easy shave, or have a first class "clean cut," go to Archie Bilson's "little barber shop around the corner," No. 67 Smithfield street. Archie and his men give splendid satisfaction in the tonsorial line. Clean and neat shop. Clean towels and the sharpest of razors always in readiness. Give him a call, and take our word for it you will be well pleased.

OAT MEAL CAKES.

To those of sedentary habits, the use of oat meal prepared in this form cannot be too highly estimated; and where it has been used by such persons, its virtues have made it a favorite article of daily food.

THE METHODIST.

of New York, has always been edited with marked ability by Rev. Dr. Crooks. Its publishers have just added to its editorial corps Rev. Abel Stevens, an equally experienced journalist, and author of the best history of Methodism extant. They have also engaged contributions and sermons from the Rev. T. L. De Witt Talmage, whose success and popularity as a preacher, writer, and lecturer, are almost unexampled, and whose Fifth Tabernacle in Brooklyn, with its congregation of over 3,000 people, is one of the marvels of the age. Rev. H. W. Beecher has a lecture from Talmage this winter.

The Methodist abounds in good things, is never dull or dry, has stories for children, hints for farmers, and something for everybody. Mrs. Victoria Woodhull's social story is almost ready. They offer for the price of one year's subscription to send *The Methodist* from now until July 1st, 1872. Specimen copies free. 114 Nassau street, New York.

Elegantly Improved Country Site,

Containing about eight acres, covered with the finest variety of fruit, such as apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, blackberries, gooseberries, currants, strawberries, &c., &c., which is to be found in Allegheny county. Also, a splendid variety of shade trees, and a never failing supply of the best water; residence, gardener's house, stable, carriage house, &c. This property is within twenty-five minutes' drive of the Diamond, and within 30 minutes' walk of Laughlin's Station, on the Connellsville and Pittsburgh railroad, and will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of C. H. Love, 58 Fourth avenue.

Mops, Brooms and Fishing Tackle.

Cotton mops, hickory brooms, stable brooms, fishing tackle at Thompson's, 240 Liberty street. MWF

Magnificent Beef.

Mr. F. Schelein, successor to Mr. John B. Earle, at the old stand, corner of Penn avenue and Thirty-third street, will offer a most magnificent beef on Saturday morning. The animal weighed 2,630 pounds, and is a splendid looking bullock. Those desiring something really delicious should give him a call, as he is bound to keep up the good reputation of the establishment.

Cheap Brushes.

Brushes of all kind sold cheap at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 240 Liberty street. FM

Three Hundred Dollars.

The handsomest chromo ever set now on exhibition at the "China Palace" of Messrs. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street, is worth three hundred dollars. Ladies, remember to call and take a good look at this expensive dinner set, the only one of the kind in Pittsburgh.

Barnett's Kalliston

Is the best preparation extant for beautifying the complexion and curing skin diseases. MF

Notions at Wholesale.

Thompson & Co.'s is the headquarters for matches or brushes, notions at wholesale, 240 Liberty street. FM

How is This!

Messrs. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street have imported cheap a lot of fine china dinner sets. They are very cheap in price and a novelty in the queensware line.

Carriages.

C. West & Co., 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, have on hand and to arrive the largest and finest assortment of carriages and buggies of the latest styles ever offered in Pittsburgh. Also a large assortment of second-hand carriages and buggies of every style at very low prices. FS

Prince & Co.'s Organ.

One hundred and twenty-five dollars new double reed "Prince & Co. organ," two five octave sets of reeds, sub-bass and octave reed, grand and swell brackets, knee swell, six stops, turned attachment and Prince's graduated swell and divided swell. This organ is intended to meet the wants of those who appreciate that cannot afford a higher priced instrument, and is the best organ ever made for the price. Call and see it at Prince & Co.'s Parlors, 116 Fifth avenue, Chamberlin's Block.

Pure Russia Bristled Brushes.

We have a large lot of pure Russia bristle brushes which we offer cheap to painters, plasterers, and paper hangers, at Thompson's china and notion store, corner Wood and Liberty streets.

Wm. Knabe & Co.'s Unrivaled Pianos.

"Wm. Knabe & Co.'s" unrivaled pianos; also "Haines Bro.'s" celebrated pianos at lower prices than ever before. Call and see them before purchased at—previous to removing to new store, Charlotte House, 45 Fifth avenue.

Thompson & Co.'s Store.

Are you starting a store? If you are, don't fail to call at Thompson & Co.'s, 240 Liberty street, brushes and notions. FM

Fine Decorated China Dinner Sets

From seventy-five to three hundred dollars. Breed & Co. have them at their china palace store, 100 Wood street.

Abel's Prize Medal

Vegetable Hair Oils sold by Druggists. Try it.

Strangulated Rupture.

Nothing can be more fearful to contemplate than such a death as is brought about by strangulated hernia or rupture. Who ever has seen the victim of it, writhing in agony, will bear us out in our opinion.

But there is no need of any one exposing himself to such a dreadful alternative, for by the timely application of a suitable truss the rupture can be retained in its proper place, and in many cases entirely cured and in all of them relieved. Remember, we have said by a suitable truss—one had the bandages sold under that name are not worth the leather which is wasted in covering them, and but ill adapted for the use intended. Another great evil is in the application of trusses. They should not be put on like the hoops of a barrel: would be by a man unskilled in cooperage, but they should be put on by a person having a knowledge, not only of the appliances themselves, but also acquainted with the human organism, and especially the anatomy of hernia. What is the comparative expense of a few dollars to that security which one feels in the comfort of a well fitting truss, and besides trusses of as low a price can be had at the establishment of those who are accustomed to fitting them every day as elsewhere.

DR. KEYSER, of 167 Liberty street, has every needful appliance and at every price.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron

CASTINGS.

(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)

Lessee and Manager.....JOHN A. ELLSLER.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, April 21, 1871, FARE-WELL BENEFIT of

Mr. Joseph Murphy.

F. G. Maeder's three act play of

HELP.

JOS. MURPHY in his inimitable Dutch and Irish Dialects, Songs, Dances, Banjo and Bone Solos, Mouth Harmonicon, &c., &c.

Help Matinee Saturday Afternoon.

Wanted—50 Ballet Ladies for the Black Crook.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

FIRST ACKNOWLEDGED.....Manager.

Last Night! Last Night! Only chance to see Jesse, The Man of Mystery and Destiny. Jester, Man with the Talking Hand. Everybody Delighted. Positive Farewell of the Magnificent Grattan as the Captivating, Bewitching, Graceful Artist. Miss Jessie Engel, the Glorious Carnival Songs; also as the Chap Who Never Was Kissed. Morrison's Minstrels in a good bye to all. Saturday Afternoon the Popular Matinee.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.

V. E. BLAMER.....Lessee and Manager.

Glorious Bill TO-NIGHT. Thrilling Drama, Laughable Offer by the Gaiety Company of Specialties.

Special Announcement.—The Manager is pleased to announce the engagement of Miss ANNIE ENGEL, the surpassingly Beautiful Songstress and Burlesque Actress, and Mr. W. R. CAVANAGH, Author and Comedian, late Manager of Spalding, Bidwell and Macdonough's Southern Theatres, for a few nights only, commencing Monday, April 24th.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A. D. BRADLEY.....Stage Manager.

BRILLIANT COMEDY ENGAGEMENT, FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

Commencing MONDAY, April 24th, of the Great and Popular Actress,

Miss Jane Coombs

WHO WILL APPEAR AS

PAULINE,

IN BULWER'S BEAUTIFUL PLAY OF

The Lady of Lyons,

SUPPORTED BY

MR. FREDERIC ROBINSON,

The distinguished young Actor, and a most Talented and Powerful Company, selected especially with the view of producing the Legitimate Drama in a style of surpassing excellence.

Mr. A. D. Bradley,	Mr. W. W. Collings,
Mr. W. M. Holland,	Mr. F. C. Coleman,
Mr. J. C. Monaghan,	Mr. Sol. Smith,
Mr. Shirley Smith,	Mr. J. V. Dalby,
Mr. Joseph Wilkinson,	Mr. E. F. Gilbert,
Mr. T. W. Coleman,	Mr. F. J. Leonard.

Miss Anna Lanagan,
Mrs. Sedley Brown,
Mrs. Marie Wilkins,
Miss J. Clifton, &c.

Diagram for the sale of Reserved Seats ready on SATURDAY MORNING, at the usual places.

RAILROAD HALL.

FAIR

For the Benefit of St. Peter's Church, in RAILROAD HALL,

Sandusky street, next Railroad crossing, Allegheny city.

Open Every Evening.

☞ Splendid Cornet Band in attendance. MWF

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Loan and Lines Smith—Storehouse. A Garden.
Farm for Rent. 111 Fourth avenue.
Boarding. 111 Fourth avenue.
Business Chance—Box 5, this office.
Situation Wanted. 111 Fourth avenue.
Situation Wanted. 21 Fourth avenue.
Meeting—Pittsburgh Lodge, No. 2, F. W. Sargeant.
Meeting—McKeesport Gas Co.
Meeting—Pittsburgh Lodge, No. 2.
Wanted—Boat. C. P. Long.
Wanted—Boat. C. P. Long.
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